



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

By ages: Less than 2 years of age, 82; from 2 to 5 years, 9; 5 to 10 years, 4; 10 to 20 years, 2; 20 to 50 years, 15; more than 50 years of age, 12. There were 7 stillbirths during this week.

The temperature varied from 29° C. to 16° C. This is, of course, in the shade, the official figures for the highest range of the thermometer in the sun was 39° C.

Total rainfall, 53.9 mm.

It will be observed from the above figures that the rate of deaths of children under 2 years of age is very high—82 out of a total of 124 deaths; the first figures, 82, however, include the stillbirths.

Population, estimated at 286,000 persons.

City of Santos.—In all there were 33 deaths, of which number smallpox caused 2; tuberculosis, 9; diseases of the nervous system, 4; of the circulatory system, 2; of the respiratory system, 4; of the digestive system, 8; of the urinary system, 1, and from badly defined causes, 3.

Population, estimated at 59,956.

City of Campinas.—Total deaths, 34; typhoid fever, 1; malarial fever, 1; tuberculosis, 1; other systemic diseases, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 4; of the circulatory system, 1; of the respiratory system, 2; of the digestive system, 7; of the urinary system, 2; accidents during the puerperal state, 1; congenital debility, 2; senile debility, 1; diseases badly defined, 10; stillbirths, 5.

Population, 79,924.

Daily average deaths for the three cities: Sao Paulo, 17.71; last week, i. e., the preceding week, 16.28; Santos, 4.71; preceding week, 3.71; Campinas, 4.86; preceding week, 3.71.

Births: Sao Paulo, 179, not including 7 stillbirths; Santos, 35, not including 3 stillbirths; Campinas, 57, not including 5 stillbirths.

Marriages: Sao Paulo, 21; Campinas, 7; Santos, 6.

All figures are for the week ended December 4, 1904.

Mortuary report of Rio de Janeiro, week ended December 18, 1904.

There were in all during the week 312 deaths. Of this number, none were caused by yellow fever, and there were no cases of this disease. Smallpox caused 34 deaths, with 102 new cases, the smallest number of new cases in any week since May 29, 1904. In the Hospital Sao Sebastiao there were at the close of the week 193 cases under treatment. Plague caused 15 deaths, with 35 new cases, and at the close of the week there were 93 cases in the isolation hospital. Deaths of variola occurred in 8 of the 13 city districts, outside of the hospital. Plague deaths occurred in only 2 districts, outside of the isolation hospital.

Other causes of death were as follows: Measles, 2; whooping cough, 5; grippe, 10; dysentery, 2; beriberi, 2; erysipelas, 1; malarial fevers, 4; tuberculosis (pulmonary variety), 49; other forms of tuberculosis, 3; septicæmia, 1; syphilis, 1; cancers, 7; other general diseases, 3; diseases of the nervous system, 31; of the circulatory system, 31; of the respiratory system, 23; of the digestive system, 45; of the urinary system, 6; of the organs of generation, 1; puerperal septicæmia, 2; accidents during the puerperal state, 1; congenital debility, 13; senile debility, 5; violent deaths, 11; suicides, 2; diseases badly defined, 2. Males, 166; natives, 249; foreigners, 62; nationality unknown, 1.

By ages: Less than 1 year, 52; 1 to 5 years, 45; 5 to 10, 13; 10 to 20, 35; 20 to 30, 45; 30 to 40, 39; 40 to 50, 29; 50 to 60, 23; more than 60 years old, 31. By localities: In houses, domiciles, etc., 218; in civil hospitals, 50; in military hospitals, 5; in Santa Casa de Misericordia, 33; in asylums, convents, etc., 1; in vessels in port, none; and 5 in localities unknown.

The daily average of deaths was 44.57, compared with 50.14 for the preceding week, and with 45 for the corresponding week of 1903. This gives a coefficient per 1,000 of the estimated population (850,000) of 19.19.

The highest range of the thermometer was on the 18th instant, 28.5° C., and the lowest on the 15th instant, 17.2° C. Average for the week, 22.69° C. Total rainfall, 42.12 mm. Average daily rainfall, 6.01 mm.

During this period there were 297 births and 67 marriages.

The city is still under military rule, although there has not been any demonstration against the Government for some weeks.

CUBA.

Sanitation bill becomes law.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 19, 1905.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I have the honor to advise you, for the information of the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, of the receipt of a telegram, dated the 14th instant, from the American Minister at Habana, reading as follows:

House agrees Senate sanitation bill reported my telegram of December 17, and President approves to-day. Secretary of Public Works Diaz goes to Santiago immediately to superintend work of sanitation.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, January 17, as follows:

Transactions for the week ended January 14, 1905: Six vessels were inspected with a total crew of 123, no passengers, and bills of health issued to same for ports in the United States.

No. quarantinable disease arrived at this port during the week and none reported in the city.

Reports from Habana—Vessels inspected—Mortuary reports.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Delgado, reports, January 12 and 19, as follows:

During the week ended January 7, 1905.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	30
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	2, 116
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1, 118
Pieces of freight passed (salted hides).....	500